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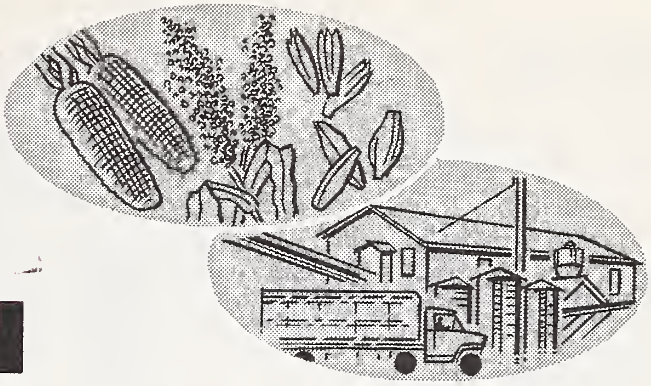

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IN THIS ISSUE

Prospects for Feed Grains in 1964-65

Results of the Feed Grain Programs

World Production and Foreign Trade

Published five times a year by
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Table 1.- Statistical Summary of Prices, Indexes and Price Ratios

Item	Unit	PRICES Seasonal average 1961-62	 1962-63	 Mar. 1963	 1963-64 Dec.	 Jan.	 Feb.	 Mar.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Feed Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.11	1.19	1.22	1.19	1.22	1.19	1.21
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.11
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.714	.694	.770	.734	.752	.701	.682
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.677	.673	.694	.683	.675	.655	.655
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.640	.624	.656	.639	.646	.638	.631
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.35	1.12	1.14	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.10
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.981	.915	.902	.946	.925	.901	.902
Sorghum grain - No. 2 Yellow, Kansas City	100 pounds	1.89	1.95	1.99	1.95	1.99	1.98	1.97
Price received by farmers, all types, U. S.	100 pounds	1.80	1.82	1.72	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.75
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	26.65	28.75	30.00	27.00	27.00	26.10	23.40
All hay, price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	20.60	21.60	23.20	24.70	25.00	24.70	24.00
Byproduct Feeds, Wholesale, Bulk								
Wheat bran, Minneapolis	Ton	34.40	37.20	38.40	41.80	40.10	34.50	33.50
Buffalo	Ton	39.20	43.50	44.10	45.40	41.80	39.00	39.10
Wheat middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	34.50	38.40	36.60	46.40	38.40	32.40	33.20
Buffalo	Ton	41.10	45.30	45.10	49.70	42.80	40.40	40.20
Soybean meal, 44 pct., solvent, Decatur	Ton	63.60	71.30	70.80	76.90	77.50	74.80	73.40
50 pct., solvent, Decatur	Ton	69.40	77.10	76.00	84.10	85.40	82.60	82.30
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct., expeller, Memphis	Ton	59.20	66.90	66.10	70.20	69.00	63.80	60.60
Linseed meal, 32-36 pct., solvent, Minneapolis	Ton	66.00	67.30	64.00	63.00	61.40	57.00	55.50
Peanut meal, 45 pct., S. E. mills	Ton	61.80	67.40	66.40	71.60	69.00	63.10	59.10
Gluten feed, 21 pct., Chicago	Ton	37.50	43.20	43.20	44.60	46.50	42.00	39.00
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	40.10	42.70	42.20	46.20	46.50	43.40	44.20
Brewers' dried grains, 24 pct., Milwaukee	Ton	38.90	44.20	39.80	45.80	45.50	39.20	33.40
Distillers' dried grains, 28 pct., Cincinnati	Ton	55.00	60.20	57.60	61.00	59.40	61.30	54.20
Tankage digester, 60 pct., Chicago	Ton	88.70	96.40	92.50	99.70	99.10	96.25	97.00
Meat meal, 50 pct., Chicago	Ton	86.30	93.70	86.90	95.20	94.10	89.10	92.50
Fish meal, 60 pct., Buffalo, f.o.b. seaboard	Ton	123.20	126.50	127.00	132.40	141.50	144.00	138.40
Alfalfa meal, 17 pct., dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	47.60	48.40	52.20	48.80	47.60	45.40	41.20
Molasses blackstrap, New York	Ton	26.95	35.50	37.62	34.20	33.34	33.34	33.34
Tallow, inedible prime, Chicago 1/	Pound	.055	.055	.052	.060	.058	.058	---
Prices Paid by Farmers								
Wheat bran	100 pounds	2.97	3.14	3.28	3.17	3.28	3.17	3.09
Wheat middlings	100 pounds	3.03	3.22	3.32	3.29	3.37	3.24	3.16
Soybean meal, 44 pct.	100 pounds	4.44	4.87	4.91	5.05	5.17	5.13	5.05
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct.	100 pounds	4.26	4.60	4.67	4.75	4.78	4.75	4.67
Broiler grower feed	100 pounds	4.64	4.78	4.79	4.81	4.86	4.82	4.84
Laying feed	100 pounds	4.35	4.46	4.43	4.49	4.52	4.51	4.49
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct.	100 pounds	3.65	3.76	3.85	3.80	3.82	3.79	3.75
Mixed hog feed, over 29 pct.	100 pounds	5.52	5.84	5.85	5.98	6.06	6.00	5.93
		INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES						
Price Indexes		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1957-59=100	95	99	98	99	101	99	101
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1957-59=100	110	122	120	123	130	125	122
Five oilseed meals	1957-59=100	114	126	125	135	136	131	129
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1957-59=100	97	102	99	104	104	102	102
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1957-59=100	99	113	111	110	114	107	99
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1957-59=100	99	103	104	105	106	105	104
Price Ratios (March average)		LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/						
Hog-corn, Chicago 3/ 1953-62=14.0	Bushel	15.5	13.4	11.6	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.0
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1953-62=15.0	Bushel	16.5	14.3	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.2	12.7
Beef steer-corn, Chicago 4/ 1953-62=19.5	Bushel	23.8	21.1	19.2	18.6	18.4	17.7	17.6
Milk-feed, U. S. 1953-62= 1.33	Pound	1.42	1.36	1.32	1.45	1.42	1.40	5/1.37
Milkfat-feed, U. S. 1953-62=23.1	Pound	24.5	23.1	22.8	23.2	22.9	23.3	5/23.1
Egg-feed, U. S. 1958-62=10.6	Pound	9.9	9.8	10.3	9.9	10.6	9.8	9.6
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1958-62= 4.0	Pound	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1958-62= 3.7	Pound	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1958-62= 7.2	Pound	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1

1/ Reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 3/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ Based on price of beef steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn. 5/ Preliminary.

Prices compiled from Chicago Board of trade, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 2, 1964

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SUMMARY

If farmers carry out their March 1 plans, they will plant about 127 million acres of feed grains in 1964. This would be 3 percent less than last year. Except for the 125 million acres planted in 1962, this would be the smallest acreage in more than 60 years. Smaller acreages are in prospect for each of the 4 feed grains; prospective corn acreage will be down 2 percent; sorghums less than 1 percent; oats 4 percent and barley 7 percent.

Farmers reported their planting intentions during the signup period (February 10 to March 27) for the 1964 Feed Grain Program. The acreage signed for diversion increased sharply this year. Preliminary reports indicate that farmers intend to divert 34.3 million acres--8.6 million more than the 25.7 million acres signed up in the spring of 1963. This marked increase in acreage to be diverted indicates that some farmers may have made their decision to participate in the program after March 1. If this is correct, actual acreage planted may be reduced from that indicated on the basis of March 1 intentions.

Based on farmers March 1 intentions, the 1964 feed grain acreage would be about 24 million acres below the 1959-60 level--the base period for the Feed Grain Program. During the first 3 years of the Feed Grain Program, 1961-63, feed grain acreage ranged from about 125 to 130 million acres. Production was below the 1959-60 level in 1961 and 1962, but in 1963 rising yields

and a higher acreage resulted in a crop of close to 156 million tons, slightly above the base period.

If yields in 1964 continue their upward trend of recent years, production on the intended acreage as of March 1--which would not take into account changes in intentions that may have occurrred since that time--would total 155 million tons, slightly below last year. A crop of this size, together with the prospective carryover of around 64 million tons, would give a total feed grain supply of close to 220 million tons, about the same as in 1963-64. However, the heavy signup in the Feed Grain Program could result in a smaller crop.

Feed grain prices averaged a little higher in the first half of 1963-64 than in the same period of 1962-63. Some weakness in the demand for feeds--especially high-proteins--developed this winter due largely to lower livestock prices, generally less favorable livestock-feed price ratios and a reduction in livestock numbers. The seasonal advance in feed grain prices since last fall has been somewhat less than in the same period of 1962-63. In March, prices were 3 percent higher than a year earlier. The larger "free" supply of feed grains on hand this spring and the lower 1963 loan rates will continue to limit price advances during the remainder of the 1963-64 marketing year. Prices probably will average a little lower this spring and summer than in the same period of 1963. High-protein feed prices have declined about 6 percent since January, but in March averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. Prices of high-protein feeds are expected to be comparatively stable in the latter half of the marketing year and may average about the same as in that period of 1963.

Feed grain exports totaled about 9 million tons during October-February, a third larger than in the same period of 1962-63. Feed grain exports may decline a little from the high level of this past winter in the second half of this marketing year; but total exports for 1963-64 are expected to reach a record high of around 18 million tons. Heavier exports of corn and sorghum grain this year are expected to more than offset smaller exports of oats and barley. Oilseed meal exports also have been larger, totaling 508,000 tons during October-January, 5 percent above the same period of last year.

Lower demand for high-protein feeds in 1963-64 has led to reduced consumption or lower prices of a number of these feeds. Domestic soybean meal consumption was 8 percent lower in October-January this year than last, although with reduced output prices of soybean meal remained high. Domestic disappearance of most of the other high-protein feeds was a little higher during October-January this year than last, but prices of many of these feeds are below a year earlier.

Price support activity and CCC sales of feed grains have been considerably lower so far in 1963-64 than in that period a year earlier. Through February, farmers had placed 15.3 million tons of feed grains under price support, 5.3 million less than a year earlier. CCC feed grain sales have been much smaller than in 1962-63. Through March 27, combined sales of corn and sorghum grain against the 1963 certificate pool totaled only 79 million bushels, a sharp drop from the 568 million bushels sold in the same period of 1962-63.

PROSPECTS FOR 1964-65

Prospects for Feed Grain Acreage in 1964

Farmers will plant 127.1 million acres to feed grains in 1964--3 percent less than last year--if they carry out their March 1 plans. Except for the 125 million acres planted in 1962, this would be the smallest acreage in more than 60 years. Smaller acreages are in prospect for each of the 4 feed grains ranging from a reduction of 7 percent for barley to less than 1 percent for sorghums.

Farmers reported their planting intentions for feed grains during the signup period (February 10-March 27) for the 1964 Feed Grain Program. Preliminary reports indicate that the acreage signed for diversion increased sharply this year to 34.3 million acres, 8.6 million more than the 25.7 million acres signed up in the spring of 1963. More favorable terms of the 1964 Feed Grain Program and continued dry weather in some areas of the Midwest have been factors encouraging increased participation this year. This marked increase in the acreage signed for diversion indicates that some farmers may have made their decision to participate in the program and to reduce their 1964 acreage after March 1. In this event the actual acreage planted may be reduced from that indicated by the March 1 planting intentions. Farmers participating in the program actually diverted 24.5 million acres last year, or about 95 percent of the acreage signed for diversion.

If the acreage planted is about in line with the March 1 intentions and allowance is made for upward trend in yields, the 1964 crop would be about 155 million tons, or about a million tons less than last year. However, the heavy signup in the Feed Grain Program could result in a smaller crop. The first official estimate of actual acreage and production of feed grains will be released on July 10, at which time the effect of the program signup can be appraised more accurately.

The 1964 corn acreage, based on intentions, is expected to be 68.9 million acres, about 1.2 million less than in 1963 and 13 million below the 1959 and 1960 average. If this acreage is realized, the 1964 corn crop, given an average growing season with uptrending yields, would amount to about 4,055 million bushels, just under 1963 production. This output, added to prospective carryover of 1,375 million bushels on October 1, 1964, would give a total 1964-65 corn supply of about 5.4 billion bushels--about the same as in 1963-64.

Much of the intended reduction in corn acreage, compared with actual plantings last year, would be in the West North Central and South Central Regions. Farmers plan to reduce their plantings 1.4 million acres in the West North Central Region, and about 250,000 acres in the South Central Region. Prospective increases in the East North Central Region and in some other areas would be partially offsetting. Prospective corn acreages for 1964 are compared with the 1959-60 base period by States and regions in table 2.

Table 2 .- Corn: Planted acreage, by States and regions, United States, 1959-64

Region and State	1959	1960	Average 1959-60	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964		
							Prospective plantings 2/	As a percentage of: Average 1959-60	As a percentage of: 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
North Atlantic	2,165	2,138	2,152	1,987	2,047	2,157	2,205	102	102
East North Central									
Ohio	3,699	3,588	3,643	2,727	2,917	3,150	3,213	88	102
Indiana	5,214	5,393	5,304	4,307	4,479	4,793	4,889	92	102
Illinois	10,060	10,425	10,242	8,454	8,623	9,227	9,412	92	102
Michigan	2,035	2,076	2,056	1,822	1,790	1,933	1,972	96	102
Wisconsin	2,909	2,889	2,899	2,571	2,545	2,570	2,570	89	100
Total	23,917	24,371	24,144	19,881	20,354	21,673	22,056	91	102
West North Central									
Minnesota	7,042	6,824	6,933	5,800	5,568	6,069	5,948	86	98
Iowa	12,557	12,658	12,608	10,348	10,151	11,155	10,597	84	95
Missouri	4,315	4,315	4,315	3,150	3,276	3,702	3,628	84	98
North Dakota	1,362	1,335	1,348	1,081	1,049	1,059	1,080	80	102
South Dakota	4,415	4,238	4,326	3,475	3,336	3,770	3,770	87	100
Nebraska	6,886	6,886	6,886	5,578	5,355	5,462	4,916	71	90
Kansas	1,976	2,016	1,996	1,431	1,545	1,730	1,644	82	95
Total	38,553	38,272	38,412	30,863	30,280	32,947	31,583	82	96
South Atlantic	7,623	7,294	7,458	6,324	5,848	6,279	6,300	84	100
South Central	9,166	8,439	8,802	6,700	6,325	6,053	5,800	66	96
Western	1,318	1,197	1,258	1,016	996	944	923	73	98
Total United States	82,742	81,711	82,226	66,771	65,850	70,053	68,867	84	98

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prospective acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers.

Table 3 .- Grain sorghum: Planted acreage, specified States, United States, 1959-64

State	1959	1960	Average 1959-60	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964		
							Prospective plantings 2/	As a percentage of: Average 1959-60	As a percentage of: 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Missouri	635	590	612	336	276	304	319	52	105
South Dakota	310	322	316	319	290	310	326	103	105
Nebraska	1,626	2,032	1,829	1,422	1,820	2,184	2,402	131	110
Kansas	5,180	5,491	5,336	3,734	3,958	4,948	4,701	88	95
Oklahoma	1,320	1,280	1,300	934	1,046	1,234	1,271	98	103
Texas	8,209	7,716	7,962	5,864	5,981	6,818	6,682	84	98
Colorado	721	764	742	542	607	801	801	108	100
New Mexico	320	330	325	264	269	328	321	99	98
Arizona	152	160	156	151	133	140	154	99	110
California	290	261	276	222	233	256	269	97	105
Total	18,763	18,946	18,854	13,788	14,613	17,323	17,246	91	100
Other States	739	642	691	504	429	448	450	65	100
Total United States	19,502	19,588	19,545	14,292	15,042	17,771	17,696	91	100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prospective acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers.

Prospective acreage to be planted to sorghums this year is down slightly from 1963 and about 9 percent below 1959-60 base (table 3). The 2 leading States, Texas and Kansas, both plan small reductions from 1963. These reductions are partly offset by expanding acreage in Nebraska and South Dakota. In Nebraska, farmers plan to increase their sorghum acreage about 31 percent or more than half million acres over 1959-60. At the same time corn acreage in Nebraska has declined about 29 percent, or nearly 2 million acres, since 1959-60.

A normal growing season, allowing for upward trending yield, would give a total U. S. Sorghum grain crop in 1964 of 607 million bushels, 4 percent larger than last year. In this event, the sorghum grain supply for 1964-65 would probably be a little above last year's supply of 1,238 million bushels.

Farmers plan to seed 27.6 million acres to oats in 1964, 1.2 million below last year. This would continue the downward trend in oat acreage that began in 1955. Smaller acreages are in prospect in practically all areas of the country with the greatest reduction expected in the South Central and East North Central Regions. Average yields this year, with allowance for trend, would result in a 1964 crop of about 967 million bushels, 1 percent below 1963. Carryover next July 1 is expected to total around 275 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier. The 1964-65 oat supply, based on these early prospects, would be down some from the 1963-64 supply of 1,260 million bushels and about 16 percent below the 1957-61 average.

Farmers also have been reducing their barley acreage in recent years. The prospective 1964 acreage is 7 percent below 1963 and about 20 percent below the 1959-60 base. Much of the prospective reduction is in the West North Central States where farmers plan a 10 percent cut from 1963 and a 30 percent reduction from the 1959-60 average. With an average growing season, the 1964 barley crop would total 374 million bushels, 26 million less than in 1963. Allowing for a smaller carryover into 1964-65 and about the same level of imports as this year, the 1964-65 barley supply would be around 525 million bushels, 6 percent below last year and about 15 percent below the 1957-61 average.

Prospects for Feed Grain Supplies

If farmers carry out their March 1 plans, and yields continue their upward trend, a crop of around 155 million tons would be produced in 1964. Feed grain carryover into 1964-65 is expected to be 64.5 million tons, slightly above a year earlier. If production is at the level indicated above the total 1964-65 feed grain supply would be about 220 million tons, about the same as the 1963-64 supply. A supply of this size would be a little below the 1959-60 level and 11 million tons below the record supply in 1960-61.

Table 4 .- Planted acreages of feed grains, hay, and related crops, 1957-61 average, 1962, 1963 and prospective plantings for 1964

Crop	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Prospective 1964 1/	1964 as a percentage of:	
					Average 1957-61	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	Pct.
Corn	75,551	65,850	70,053	68,867	91	98
Oats	35,740	29,874	28,869	27,624	77	96
Barley	16,150	14,636	13,840	12,910	80	93
All sorghums	20,189	15,042	17,771	17,696	88	100
Total, 4 feed grains	147,630	125,402	130,533	127,097	86	97
Sorghum for grain 2/	15,631	11,536	13,488	3/13,500	86	100
All wheat	54,643	49,132	53,051	4/54,733	100	103
Soybeans 5/	24,532	28,448	29,516	31,841	130	108
Flaxseed	3,805	3,102	3,447	3,262	86	95
All hay 2/	68,628	67,646	66,728	67,078	98	101

1/ Based on farmers' acreage intentions on March 1. 2/ Acreage harvested. 3/ Unofficial estimate based on relationship between total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years. 4/ Winter wheat seeded (43,014,000 acres) plus the prospective acreage (11,719,000 acres) for spring wheat. 5/ Grown alone.

Table 5 .- Feed concentrate supplies, total and per animal unit, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1957-64

Season beginning	Feed grains			Other feed concentrates 3/	Total supply feed concentrates	Grain-consuming animal units 4/	Supply per animal unit
	Carryover 1/	Production 2/	Total domestic supply				
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Tons
Average 1957-61	66.9	144.5	211.4	29.7	241.1	166.0	1.45
1957	48.8	132.4	181.2	28.4	209.6	160.0	1.31
1958	59.0	144.1	203.1	29.2	232.3	167.7	1.39
1959	67.5	149.6	217.1	29.4	246.5	165.7	1.49
1960	74.6	155.6	230.2	30.2	260.4	167.6	1.55
1961	84.7	140.6	225.3	31.1	256.4	168.9	1.52
1962	71.8	142.9	214.7	31.2	245.9	173.2	1.42
1963 5/	63.1	155.9	219.0	32.0	251.0	170.3	1.47
1964 6/	64.5	7/155.0	219.5	32.5	252.0	172.0	1.47

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grain on October 1, oats and barley on July 1. 2/ Corn for grain only, oats, barley and sorghum grain. 3/ Wheat, rye, imported feed grains and byproduct feeds fed to livestock. 4/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during October-September feeding season. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Tentative estimates based on indications on March 1. 7/ Based on prospective plantings on March 1 and average yields with allowance for trend.

The total supply of all feed concentrates in 1964-65 would be a little above the 1963-64 supply, based on present indications. This increase would result from slightly higher byproduct feed supplies and a moderate increase in wheat and rye feeding in 1964-65. Total quantity of byproduct feeds fed has increased about 0.5 million tons annually in the past 5 years and a further slight increase seems probable in 1964-65.

The change in the Wheat Program this year is expected to result in lower market prices for wheat in 1964-65 than in other recent years. Although the quantity of "free" wheat available for feeding will be limited, a little over 2 million tons of wheat and rye may be fed in 1964-65, compared with 1.4 million in 1962-63 and 1.8 million in 1963-64.

The combined supply of all feed concentrates, based on these early prospects, would total about 252 million tons, or about a million tons more than in 1963-64. The number of grain-consuming livestock, in terms of animal units, is expected to increase slightly to 172 million in 1964-65. With this number, feed concentrate supplies for 1964-65 would average 1.47 tons per animal unit, about the same as this year but slightly above the 1957-61 average.

Slightly Larger Hay Acreage In Prospect for 1964

A total of 67.1 million acres of hay will be harvested in 1964, based on March 1 plans of farmers. This would be 1 percent above 1963, but about 2 percent below the 1957-61 average. This hay acreage would be close to the 1963 acreage in all areas, although Northeastern States and Eastern Corn Belt farmers plan slight reductions. Slightly larger acreages are in prospect for other areas of the country. The 1964 crop would total about 120.7 million tons if growers carry out their March 1 plans and yields per acre are about average with allowance for trend. This would be about 4 million tons larger than the 1963 crop and about 3 million above the 1957-61 average. Carryover on May 1 may be somewhat below the 23.1 million tons carried over last year. Total hay supply in 1964-65 may not differ materially from supplies of 140 million tons in the 2 previous years.

Prospects for Livestock and Poultry Feeding

The number of grain-consuming animal units is expected to increase slightly in 1964-65 from the current feeding year. Small increases projected in cattle feeding would boost the total to 172 million units. This year's estimated 170.3 million units is 2 percent below 1962-63, halting the general upward trend which started in 1957-58. Most of this year's estimated decline from 1962-63 resulted from curtailed hog production.

Most of the expansion in grain-consuming animal units during recent years has resulted from increased beef cattle feeding and broiler production. All cattle and calves on farms January 1 totaled a record 106.5 million head, or 3 percent above the year before. Beef-type cattle and calves totaled 78.8 million head, up 5 percent from January 1, 1963.

Hog feeding is expected to continue below a year earlier during the remainder of 1964. The number of hogs and pigs on farms in the Corn Belt on March 1 was 5 percent less than on March 1, 1963. The December-February pig crop in the 10 Corn Belt States was 5 percent less than a year earlier and a 7 percent reduction is in prospect for farrowings in March-May. Hog producers in the Corn Belt reported intentions of keeping 13 percent fewer sows for farrowing this June-August than in that period of 1963.

Dairy cow numbers in recent years have continued to trend downward, while feeding rates per head have advanced consistently. Milk cows on farms January 1 totaled 18.1 million head, 3 percent less than a year earlier. A further decrease in dairy numbers is in prospect for 1964-65. Grain and other concentrates fed daily per milk cow February 1 totaled 9.1 pounds, 2 percent above the previous February and 18 percent above the 1958-62 February average.

Poultry production, in terms of grain-consuming animal units during 1964-65, is not expected to differ greatly from the current level. Egg production may be about the same as in 1963-64, while output of broilers and turkeys may be a little higher.

THE GOVERNMENT FEED GRAIN PROGRAMS

The 1964 Feed Grain Program; Participation Much Higher than in 1963

Farmers will divert a record acreage of feed grains to soil-conserving uses this year, on the basis of preliminary returns from the States. The 34.3 million acre signup for diversion compares with 25.7 million acres in 1963 and 32.6 million in 1962. The signup period for the program this year began February 10 and ended March 27. The actual acreage diverted in 1962 and 1963 was a little below the signup. In 1962, farmers diverted 28.2 million acres, or 87 percent of the acreage signed up. In 1962, farmers were not required to divert the entire acreage signed, as was the case in 1963 and again in 1964. The reduction in acreage diverted in 1963 from the signup was a result of farmers dropping out of the program after the signup period. In 1963, farmers diverted 24.5 million acres--95 percent of the signup.

The 1964 program, though basically the same as the 1963 program, has 2 important changes which appear to be largely responsible for the increased participation this year.

(1) The change in the base period for determining yield per acre used in computing normal production gives most farmers a higher base yield than in 1963. Normal production is used in computing acreage diversion and price support payments. The base for "normal" yields was changed from the 1959 and 1960 average under the 1963 program to the 1959-62 average under the 1964 program. The longer period raises the "normal" yield for most farmers because of the general upward trend in feed grain yields. U. S. average yields of corn

and sorghum grain were 8 to 9 percent higher in 1959-62 than in 1959-60; barley yields averaged about 5 percent higher.

(2) Provisions for acreage diversion payments also were made more favorable. The maximum acreage on which farmers could receive payments was increased from 40 percent to 50 percent of their base acreage. Farmers diverting over 40 percent of their base in 1964 will receive payments based on 50 percent of their normal production (valued at the county support rate) on the entire acreage diverted. This would substantially increase acreage diversion payments to farmers diverting 40 percent or more of their base acreage. Farmers diverting less than 40 percent of their base acreage will receive the same rate of payment as in 1963. In 1963, farmers who diverted over 20 percent of their base received a payment based on (1) 20 percent of their normal production on the first 20 percent of their acreage diverted, and (2) 50 percent of their normal production for acreage diversion between 20 percent and 40 percent of the base.

The payment increase for 40 percent or more diversion has encouraged a substantial increase in acreage diverted per farm. No report is yet available on the acreage diverted per farm for the entire signup period. However, through March 12, farmers participating in the program indicated their intentions to divert about 47 percent of their base acreage compared with only 34 percent in 1963. This diversion percentage is also above 1961 and 1962 program years when about 40 to 41 percent of the base acreage was diverted.

Base acreage on participating farms increased from 68 million acres in 1962 to nearly 73 million in 1963. But acreage diverted per farm declined, resulting in less total acreage diverted--from 28.2 million acres in 1962 to 24.5 million acres in 1963. Based on the 1964 signup, base acreage on participating farms will probably equal or exceed the 1963 level. Total acreage diverted will increase materially because more acreage is being diverted per farm.

Total price support per bushel for feed grains in 1964 will be the same as in 1963. Price support loans, however, are a little higher, while the price support payments have been reduced by a comparable amount. National average price supports under the 1963 and 1964 program are as follows:

Feed grain	Unit	1963			1964		
		Loan rate	Price support payment	Total support	Loan rate	Price support payment	Total support
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Corn	Bu.	1.07	0.18	1.25	1.10	0.15	1.25
Oats	Bu.	.65	---	.65	.65	---	.65
Barley	Bu.	.82	.14	.96	.84	.12	.96
Sorghum grain	Cwt.	1.71	.29	2.00	1.77	.23	2.00

Table 6 .- Summary of results of the 1962 and 1963 Feed Grain Programs, United States

Item	Unit	1962 Program				1963 Program			
		Corn	Grain sorghum	Barley	Total	Corn	Grain sorghum	Barley	Total
Number of farms									
Growing 3 grains	Thous.	---	---	---	3,259	---	---	---	3,200
Farms participating	Thous.	---	---	---	1,250	---	---	---	1,195
Percentage participating	Pct.	---	---	---	38.3	---	---	---	37.3
Base acreage 1/									
U. S. total	Mil. acres	86.4	20.9	16.0	123.3	86.4	20.4	16.5	123.3
Base acreage on participating farms	Mil. acres	47.8	14.5	5.8	68.1	49.4	14.6	8.6	72.6
Percentage of U. S. base	Pct.	55.3	69.3	36.3	55.2	57.2	71.6	52.1	58.9
Acreage diverted									
U. S. total	Mil. acres	20.3	5.5	2.4	28.2	17.2	4.6	2.7	24.5
Percentage of:									
U. S. base acreage	Pct.	23.5	26.3	15.1	22.9	19.9	22.5	16.4	19.9
Base acreage on participating farms	Pct.	42.4	38.0	41.5	41.4	34.8	31.5	31.4	33.7
Acreage planted									
U. S. total	Mil. acres	65.9	15.0	14.6	95.5	70.1	17.8	13.8	101.7
Acreage on participating farms	Mil. acres	23.4	6.9	2.4	32.7	29.0	8.2	4.4	41.6
Percent of total	Pct.	35.5	46.0	16.3	34.1	41.4	46.1	31.9	40.9
Payments earned									
Diversion payments	Mil. dol.	683	124	36	843	375	64	23	462
Price support payments	Mil. dol.	0	0	0	0	305	59	19	383
Total		683	124	36	843	680	123	42	845

1/ Based on 1959 and 1960 averages, excluding acreage in Soil Bank.

Compiled from Statistical Summaries of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Results of the 1963 Feed Grain Program [1]

Farmers participating in the 1963 Feed Grain Program diverted 24.5 million acres of feed grains to soil-conserving uses, 3.7 million less than in 1962. Of the 3,200,000 farmers growing feed grains, 1,195,000 or about 37 percent participated in the program. This was a little below participation in 1962 (table 6).

While the number of farmers participating in the 1963 program was a little below a year earlier, the base acreage on participating farms increased from 68.1 million acres in 1962 to 72.6 million in 1963. The change in the program to make part of the price support available as price support payments, in addition to the loans, made the program more attractive to producers growing feed grains primarily for livestock feeding. Many farmers producing both livestock and feed diverted only about 20 percent of their base--the minimum required for participation in the program. The acreage diverted in 1963 was only about 34 percent of the total base acreage on participating farms, compared with 41 percent in 1962. Total acreage planted on participating farms in 1963 was estimated at about 42 million acres--nearly 9 million more than in 1962.

Farmers participating in the 1963 Feed Grain Program received payments totaling $845 million, about the same as under the 1962 program. In 1963, payments were divided between acreage diversion payments (total $462 million) and price support payments (total $383 million). In 1962 the entire payment (totaling $843 million) was for acreage diversion. Reduction in acreage diversion payments in 1963 was largely because of the lower diversion payment of 20 percent of normal production (times the support price) for the first 20 percent of the base acreage diverted, compared with 50 percent under the 1962 program.

Price support payments made under the 1963 program were related to a lower average loan rate than in 1962. However, the total support price (loan plus price support payment) was above the 1962 support price. Price support for corn was raised from $1.20 in 1962 to $1.25 in 1963. The 1963 total price support for corn was divided into a price support loan of $1.07 per bushel and a price support payment of 18 cents per bushel.

Less 1963 Feed Grain Placed Under Price Support

Farmers have placed less 1963-crop feed grains under price support so far during 1963-64 than in the same period last year. Through February, farmers had placed 15.3 million tons of feed grains under price support--5.3 million less than a year earlier. The loan period for sorghum grain, barley, and oats ended January 31, but farmers have through May 31 to place their corn under price support.

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[1] All data obtained from Statistical Summaries of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Table 7 .- Corn and sorghum grain: CCC sales against Feed Grain Program certificate pool, by weeks, January-March 1962-63 and 1963-64

Week ending	Corn: Weekly sales 1962-63	Corn: Weekly sales 1963-64	Corn: Cumulative 1/ 1962-63	Corn: Cumulative 1/ 1963-64	Sorghum grain: Weekly sales 1962-63	Sorghum grain: Weekly sales 1963-64	Sorghum grain: Cumulative 1/ 1962-63	Sorghum grain: Cumulative 1/ 1963-64	Cumulative sales value 1962-63 2/	Cumulative sales value 1963-64 3/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Jan. 3	14,572	388	139,724	59,048	9,188	69	129,172	8,708	277,577	85,234
10	18,523	204	158,238	59,253	8,384	48	137,560	8,756	306,568	85,527
17	24,178	669	182,415	59,921	8,781	43	146,333	8,800	342,199	86,341
24	22,022	1,647	204,434	61,568	1,714	21	148,048	8,821	368,574	88,127
31	32,235	1,814	236,670	63,382	2,233	278	150,280	9,098	406,095	90,358
Feb. 7	28,519	1,197	265,188	64,579	3,256	21	153,537	9,120	440,368	91,605
14	24,934	1,170	290,121	65,750	6,353	4	159,890	9,124	473,001	92,831
21	14,222	1,010	304,344	66,760	2,374	22	162,030	9,146	490,652	93,950
28	19,784	736	324,128	67,496	6,745	---	168,776	9,146	519,196	94,775
Mar. 6	17,668	331	341,996	67,827	1,798	4	170,574	9,150	540,721	95,160
13	19,273	707	357,324	68,534	2,666	2	173,240	9,152	560,099	95,993
20	14,113	640	371,437	69,174	1,358	---	174,597	9,152	577,429	96,764
27	20,799	625	392,236	69,799	1,080	12	175,677	9,164	600,909	97,480

1/ Accumulative sales beginning July for sorghum grain and October for corn. In some weeks adjustments were made so the reported weekly sales do not necessarily add to the cumulative sales. 2/ Includes value of barley and oat sales. 3/ Includes barley sales, oats could not be sold against a certificate pool after June 30, 1963.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 8 .- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, 1962 and 1963 crops

Item	Unit	1962 crop: Loan	1962 crop: Purchase agreement	1962 crop: Total	1963 crop: Loan	1963 crop: Purchase agreement	1963 crop: Total
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Through February							
Corn 1/	Bu.	458,417	5,856	464,273	356.205	1,366	357,571
Total for season 2/							
Oats	Bu.	29,538	2,479	32,017	35,011	3,834	38,845
Barley	Bu.	33,146	6,706	39,852	23,664	4,477	28,141
Sorghum grain	Bu.	213,085	6,286	219,371	138,676	2,656	141,332
Total	Ton	20,071	540	20,611	14,985	281	15,266
Corn, total for season	Bu.	535,365	55,423	590,788	---	---	---
Total for season 3/	Ton	22,225	1,928	24,153	---	---	---

1/ Loans on corn available through May 31 in most areas. 2/ Data for 1963 preliminary. Loans were available through January 31. 3/ Total for season for four feed grains.

Table 9 .- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, February, average 1958-62, 1962, 1963 and October-February 1963-64

Item	February: Average 1958-62	February: 1962	February: 1963	1963-64: October	1963-64: November	1963-64: December	1963-64: January	1963-64: February
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn, 13 markets 1/	37,352	51,822	38,673	51,739	88,661	34,166	37,372	29,439
Oats, 13 markets 1/	4,917	2,660	3,739	3,679	2,472	2,988	6,196	3,329
Barley, 4 markets 2/	11,727	7,391	13,640	11,801	13,352	13,179	16,290	14,739

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo. 2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

The 141 million bushels of 1963 sorghum grain placed under price support was down substantially from the 219 million of 1962-crop sorghums placed under the program. This occurred despite a 14-percent increase in production. The 1963 national average loan rate was reduced to $1.71 per cwt., 22 cents lower than in 1962. Prices received by farmers for sorghum grain have averaged above the loan rate each month from October through March--a major factor in holding down the quantity going under price support. In addition to 1963 sorghum grain under the program, farmers held about 25 million bushels of old-crop grain under the Reseal Program; CCC owned about 555 million on March 1. Total sorghum grain under the program, therefore, amounted to 720 million bushels, about 10 million more than on March 1, 1963.

Farmers placed about 39 million bushels of 1963 oats under price support and held an additional 21 million resealed on farms from previous crops. This, together with the 18 million owned by CCC, gave a total of 78 million bushels of oats in the program on March 1--21 million more than a year earlier. On March 1, barley under the program totaled 65 million bushels, 15 million less than on that date last year. This included 23 million bushels of 1963 crop remaining under loan on March 1, 15 million under the Reseal Program, and about 27 million owned by CCC.

Through February 29, farmers had placed 358 million bushels of corn under loan and purchase agreement. This was 107 million less than in the same period of 1962-63, even though the 1963 crop was 12 percent larger. The lower 1963 loan rate--down to $1.07 per bushel from $1.20 in 1962--and higher corn prices so far in 1963-64 provide less incentive to put corn under loan than in 1962-63. In February, only 38 million bushels were placed under support--a sharp decline from the 164 million in January 1964 and the 111 million in February 1963. During October-March 1963-64, prices received by farmers averaged $1.08 per bushel, 1 cent above the loan rate; in 1962-63, prices averaged 18 cents below the loan rate in that period. In addition to 358 million bushels of 1963 corn placed under loan through February, 424 million were held on farms under the Reseal Program and 755 million were owned by CCC. This made a total of about 1,537 million bushels under the program, about 167 million less than on March 1, 1963.

CCC Sales of Feed Grains Down Sharply

Commodity Credit Corporation sales of feed grains have been much smaller so far during 1963-64 than in the same period of the 2 previous years. Domestic sales of corn from October 1 through March 27, based on weekly operating reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, totaled 89 million bushels, only a fifth of the 438 million sold in the same period of 1962-63. Of this total, about 70 million bushels were sold against the 1963 certificate pool, much less than the 392 million sold against the pool in the same period last year. The 20-million-bushel volume sold domestically, other than against certificates, was less than half as large as a year earlier. CCC sales for export totaled 24 million bushels, compared with about 39 million in the same period last year.

Domestic sales of sorghum grain totaled only 16 million bushels from October 1 through March 27, down sharply from 135 million sold in the same period of 1962-63. So far this season, only about 9 million bushels have been sold against the 1963 certificate pool, compared with 176 against the 1962 pool through March 1963. CCC barley sales, July 1 through March 27, were about 21 million bushels--more than double the sales in the same period of 1962-63. This included 16 million bushels sold for export and 5 million sold to domestic buyers; only a small part of domestic sales were against the certificate pool. Oat sales have been negligible so far during 1963-64; domestic sales totaled less than 1 million bushels, while none have been made for export.

Feed grains sold against the 1963 certificate pool through March 27 were valued at only $97 million, down sharply from the $601 million for the same period of 1962-63. The value of the sales so far are only a small part of the total value of the certificates ($845 million) earned by farmers under the 1963 program.

In 1961-62, CCC sold all 1961 feed grains carried in the certificate pool, but in 1962-63 about $65 million of the $843 million in the 1962 certificate pool were carried over at the close of the marketing year.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FEED SITUATION

Feed Grain Prices Average A Little Above a Year Ago

Feed grain prices have advanced less so far during 1963-64 than in the same period a year earlier; but in March they were still 3 percent above a year ago. The index of feed grain prices rose 5 percent from the seasonal low in November to March this year, compared with a 9 percent rise in the same period of 1962-63. Larger "free" supply of feed grains on hand this spring and lower 1963 loan rates will continue to limit price rises this spring and summer. Feed grains probably will average a little lower this summer than last.

Prices of each of the 4 feed grains have been near or a little above the 1963 loan rates since January. Loan rates for corn, sorghum grain, and barley were reduced this year since part of the support is provided through price support payments. In March, farmers received an average price of $1.11 per bushel for corn, 4 cents above the loan rate and 5 cents higher than a year earlier. The larger stocks of "free" corn on hand this spring and the lower loan rate will tend to limit further advances in corn prices between now and next summer. Corn prices rose to around $1.20 per bushel during July-September, or to the 1962 price support level, because of a very tight supply of "free" corn in late spring and summer 1963. "Free" supplies of corn are much larger this spring than a year ago. Farmers also would be expected to redeem large quantities of 1963 corn if prices rise much from the current level. These supplies are more than ample to take care of domestic, export, and "free" stocks requirements during the remainder of the marketing year.

Table 10.- Prices of specified feed grains and byproduct feeds, by weeks, January-March 1963 and 1964

Week ended 1/	Corn, No. 3 Yellow 2/ Chicago		Oats, No. 2 White 2/ Minneapolis		Barley No. 3 2/ Minneapolis		Milo, No. 2 Yellow 2/ Kansas City		Wheat Middlings Minneapolis	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
Jan. 3	1.15	1.22	.721	.682	1.11	1.09	1.98	1.99	51.00	46.50
10	1.17	1.22	.704	.682	1.10	1.09	1.99	1.98	45.50	43.50
17	1.18	1.22	.695	.676	1.10	1.10	2.00	1.99	47.00	40.00
24	1.18	1.21	.703	.673	1.14	1.13	2.02	1.98	43.00	37.00
31	1.20	1.21	.719	.667	1.15	1.12	2.02	2.00	40.00	33.50
Feb. 7	1.17	1.21	.705	.654	1.13	1.11	2.02	2.00	39.00	32.50
14	1.19	1.19	.684	.657	1.11	1.07	2.00	1.97	39.00	33.00
21	1.20	1.19	.695	.659	1.13	1.06	1.98	1.95	41.00	32.50
28	1.21	1.20	.706	.652	1.12	1.09	2.00	1.97	42.00	31.50
Mar. 6	1.19	1.21	.704	.659	1.13	1.14	2.02	1.98	39.50	33.50
13	1.22	1.22	.701	.658	1.15	1.09	2.00	1.93	38.50	34.00
20	1.22	1.22	.685	.650	1.13	1.10	1.99	1.95	35.00	32.00
27	1.21	1.21	.677	.652	1.14	1.06	1.99	1.98	33.50	32.50

Week ended 1/	Gluten feed, 21 percent Chicago		Soybean meal, 44 percent Decatur		Cottonseed meal, 41 percent Memphis		Meat meal, 50 percent Chicago		Fish meal, 60 percent Buffalo 3/	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
Jan. 3	51.00	47.00	72.00	79.50	68.00	72.00	95.00	98.75	124.00	134.00
10	51.00	47.00	71.00	78.00	68.50	70.00	97.50	96.25	124.00	134.00
17	51.00	47.00	70.00	77.50	68.00	70.00	100.00	95.00	124.00	144.00
24	51.00	47.00	72.00	78.50	69.00	69.00	103.00	93.75	129.00	144.00
31	49.00	45.00	74.50	76.00	69.50	67.00	105.00	91.25	132.00	144.00
Feb. 7	49.00	45.00	73.00	77.00	69.50	67.00	105.00	88.75	132.00	144.00
14	49.00	43.00	73.00	75.50	69.50	66.00	100.00	88.75	132.00	144.00
21	47.00	41.00	73.50	73.00	68.50	61.00	98.75	88.75	132.00	144.00
28	47.00	39.00	73.00	73.50	67.50	61.00	95.00	90.00	132.00	144.00
Mar. 6	46.00	39.00	73.00	73.00	68.00	61.50	91.25	92.50	127.00	144.00
13	45.00	39.00	72.50	75.00	66.50	62.00	87.50	93.75	127.00	144.00
20	43.00	39.00	69.50	74.00	65.00	59.50	85.00	93.75	127.00	144.00
27	39.00	39.00	68.00	73.00	65.00	60.00	83.75	92.50	127.00	130.00

1/ Wholesale prices of byproduct feeds are on a bulk basis for the Tuesday within the week.

2/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

3/ F.o.b. seaboard.

Sorghum grain prices also have been a little above the loan rate this year and a little higher than a year earlier. In March, farmers received an average of $1.75 per cwt. for sorghum grain, 4 cents above the loan rate and 3 cents above a year earlier. Sorghum grain prices may remain close to the current level during the remainder of the 1963-64 marketing year and average near the April-September 1963 level. Larger "free" supplies of sorghum grain are on hand and the 1963 loan rate is lower.

Farmers have received a somewhat smaller average price for oats in recent months than the national average loan rate of 65 cents per bushel; the price has also been a little lower than a year earlier. Barley prices averaged 90 cents per bushel in March, 8 cents above the 1963 loan rate and about the same as a year ago. Prices of oats and barley continue higher than normal in relation to corn, although they have declined from their relatively high levels of 2 years ago. In March, prices received for oats were about 10 percent higher than corn after adjusting for differences in weight and feeding value; barley prices were about 5 percent above. The sorghum grain price, however, was about 7 percent lower than corn after adjusting for the difference in feeding value.

Byproduct Feed Prices Generally Below a Year Earlier

Prices of most byproduct feeds this winter have averaged a little below a year earlier as demand for these feeds has declined following a general upward trend during 1956-62. Weakness in the demand is mostly the result of lower livestock prices, particularly for hogs and cattle, and generally lower livestock-feed price ratios for practically all livestock and poultry producers. The less favorable livestock-feed price relationships are leading to less cattle and hog feeding and weakened demand for prepared livestock and poultry feeds.

Wholesale prices of high-protein feeds declined 6 percent from January to March, but in March they were still slightly higher than a year earlier. In 1962-63, the index of wholesale prices advanced little seasonally during the feeding year. Prices in the spring and summer of 1963 averaged about the same as in the preceding fall. A similar pattern is expected this year and prices may average about the same during April-September as in that period of 1963.

Prices of soybean meal, meat meal, tankage, and fish meal have all averaged a little higher in March this year than last, while prices of other high-protein feeds have averaged somewhat lower. Soybean meal prices at Decatur declined from $77.50 per ton in January to $73.40 in March, but were still $2.60 above a year earlier. The January-March average of $75.25 per ton was $3.30 per ton higher than in that quarter last year. Prices of tankage and meat meal at Chicago averaged 5 or 6 percent higher in March this year than last, while fish meal prices were 9 percent higher. Prices of most other high-protein feeds were moderately to substantially lower.

Prices of bran and middlings also have declined since January, and in March were about 10 percent lower than a year earlier (table 1). Prices of these feeds also have been somewhat below average this winter relative to most other grain byproduct feeds. In March, the average price of wheat bran at Minneapolis was 12 percent below the 1958-62 average and wheat middlings were about 10 percent lower. Hominy feed at Chicago was 12 percent above the 5-year average. Gluten feed and distillers' dried grains averaged about the same as the 5-year average, but brewers' dried grains were 16 percent below average.

Livestock-Feed Price Ratios Generally Below Average

The general decline in livestock prices in relation to feed prices during the past 2 or 3 years brought most of the livestock-feed price ratios below average this spring. The decline in livestock prices during the past 2 years has been most pronounced for cattle and hogs. Poultry and egg prices, however, were generally below average in relation to feed prices in recent years and declined further in relation to feed during the past year.

The beef steer-corn price ratio has declined sharply since 1962 and has been generally below the 10-year average since last fall. In January-March, the average price of slaughter steers per 100 pounds at Chicago was equivalent in value to 17.9 bushels of corn. This was the lowest beef steer-corn ratio for those 3 months since 1957 and a sharp drop from 2 years earlier when the ratio averaged 24.1.

Declining hog prices and higher corn prices also resulted in a less favorable hog-corn ratio during much of 1963 and through first quarter 1964. The hog-corn price ratio, based on prices received by farmers, averaged 13.0 in first quarter 1964, compared to the 10-year average of 14.9 for that quarter. This was a little lower than a year earlier and much lower than the very favorable ratio of about 17 in that quarter of 1961 and 1962. Responding to the lower ratio this past year, farmers have reduced the number of pigs saved by about 5 percent in 1963-64.

Milk-feed and milkfat-feed price ratios are a little more favorable to dairymen now than they were a year ago and are near the 10-year average. They are, however, much lower than the favorable level during 1960-62. The broiler-feed price ratio, on a downtrend in recent years, declined further in 1963. In January-March 1964, the ratio averaged 2.9, compared with 3.2 for that quarter last year and the 5-year average of 3.7 for the quarter. The egg-feed price ratio has been below the 5-year average during most of the past 2 years. In January-March this year, the average price received by farmers for a dozen eggs was equivalent to 10.0 pounds of feed, a little below a year earlier and the 1958-62 average.

Lower Demand for High-Protein Feeds Reducing Consumption and Prices

Lower demand for high-protein feeds this year has resulted in a reduction in output of soybean meal and smaller domestic use or lower prices of most

Table 11.- High-protein feeds: Quantity available for feeding, high-protein feed-consuming animal units, and quantity per animal unit, average 1957-61, annual 1954-63

Year beginning October 1	Quantity available for feeding (In terms of 44 percent protein soybean meal equivalent) 1/						Animal units fed annually 5/	Quantity per animal unit
	Oilseed meal			Animal protein 3/	Grain protein 4/	Total		
	Soybean meal	Other oilseed meals 2/	Total					
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million units	Pounds
Average 1957-61	8,684	2,288	10,972	3,139	946	15,057	140.5	214
1954	5,428	2,381	7,809	2,931	853	11,593	135.0	172
1955	6,042	2,429	8,471	3,233	897	12,601	138.4	182
1956	7,093	2,257	9,350	3,005	857	13,212	136.6	193
1957	7,962	2,154	10,116	2,838	859	13,813	135.8	203
1958	8,938	2,205	11,143	3,056	903	15,102	140.8	215
1959	8,450	2,205	10,655	3,103	972	14,730	139.6	211
1960	8,837	2,422	11,259	3,280	947	15,486	143.0	217
1961	9,232	2,455	11,687	3,429	1,052	16,168	143.4	225
1962 6/	9,562	2,400	11,962	3,547	1,069	16,578	146.4	226
1963 7/	9,100	2,475	11,575	3,594	1,108	16,277	145.8	223

1/ Conversion factors to obtain quantity for feeding in terms of soybean meal equivalent are given in the Grain and Feed Statistics, June 1962, table 81, page 72.

2/ Cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra meals.

3/ Fish meal and solubles, tankage and meat meal, and milk products.

4/ Corn gluten feed and meal, distillers' and brewers' dried grains.

5/ For method of calculation see Livestock Feed Relationships, 1909-1963, ERS Stat. Bul. 337, November 1963, table 25, page 39.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Based on indications in March, 1964.

Table 12.- Wheat millfeeds: Production and imports, October-February, 1957-63

Month	Average 1957-61			1962-63			1963-64		
	Production	Imports	Total	Production	Imports	Total	Production	Imports	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
October	434.0	5.8	439.8	443.0	6.0	449.0	497.0	18.7	515.7
November	404.0	6.7	410.7	421.0	7.0	428.0	412.0	18.7	430.7
December	402.8	7.8	410.6	380.0	7.4	387.4	393.0	29.9	422.9
January	421.4	6.8	428.2	411.0	6.9	417.9	433.0	28.9	461.9
February	383.6	5.1	388.7	382.0	6.9	388.9	390.0	20.7	410.7
Total	2,045.8	32.2	2,078.0	2,037.0	34.2	2,071.2	2,125.0	116.9	2,241.9

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

other high-protein feeds. Soybean meal production in 1963-64 is now expected to be about 4 percent below the 1962-63 output of 11.1 million tons. Increasing supplies of grain protein feeds, fish meal and some other protein feeds are expected to partly offset smaller supplies of soybean meal. Total high-protein feed supplies for 1963-64, in terms of soybean meal equivalent, are expected to be about 2 percent less than in 1962-63 (table 11). This would be the first break in the steady increase in supplies since 1959. Even with the slight reduction in protein-consuming animal units, the quantity available for feeding per animal unit is estimated to be slightly below the record quantity fed in 1962-63.

Production of soybean meal in October-February totaled 4,528,000 tons, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Stocks at crushing plants increased from 153,000 tons on October 1 to 173,000 tons on March 1, which were 87,500 tons above a year earlier. Domestic disappearance of soybean meal during October-January dropped 8 percent from a year earlier. This reduction resulted from weaker demand and relatively high soybean meal prices as compared with many of the other protein feeds. Consumption of grain protein feeds was higher in October-January this year than last, while prices of these feeds generally have been around 10 to 15 percent lower.

Soybean meal production for 1963-64 is now estimated at 10.7 million tons, about 400,000 less than in 1962-63. Domestic disappearance of soybean meal for 1963-64 is expected to be about 9.1 million tons, 5 percent less than in 1962-63. During October-January, soybean meal exports totaled 467,500 tons, compared with 414,800 a year earlier. Last year, meal exports were especially small in January as a result of the dock strike. Soybean meal exports probably will continue heavy through February-September and total near the 1962-63 level for the entire season.

Domestic consumption of cottonseed meal totaled 1,267,000 tons during October-January, down 3 percent from that period of 1962-63. March 1 stocks totaled 241,000 tons, compared with 123,000 for 1963. Production of cottonseed meal is expected to be a little above a year earlier during April-September, providing a somewhat larger supply for the remainder of the feeding year. Exports, at 24,000 tons, were 14,000 tons less than a year earlier.

Linseed meal supplies during October-February totaled 169,000 tons, 7 percent less than last year. The 144,000 tons fed to livestock was near the level of a year earlier as decreased exports about offset the drop in production.

Production of the grain high-protein feeds (gluten feed and meal, distillers' and brewers' dried grains) during October-February totaled 810,000 tons, an increase of 7 percent from a year earlier. Corn gluten feed and meal production rose 42,000 tons from last year's output of 509,000 and accounted for practically all of the increase in grain high-protein feeds. Production of distillers' dried grains totaled 165,000 tons, up 4 percent, while the brewers' dried grains output of 94,000 was up 3 percent from year-earlier levels.

Wheat Millfeed Supplies Above a Year Earlier

Supplies of wheat millfeeds during October-February were about 10 percent larger than in the same period last year. This increase in wheat millfeed supplies has been due to both larger production and increased imports. Production of wheat millfeeds during October-February totaled 2,125,000 tons, 88,000 tons or 4 percent larger than in the same period of 1962-63 (table 12). Imports during October-February were up sharply to 117,000 tons, more than 3 times the 34,000 tons imported in the same period last year. The total supply of wheat millfeeds for the 1963-64 marketing year is now expected to exceed 5 million tons for the first time since 1947. Supplies available for feeding probably will be over 5.1 million tons, or about 5 percent larger than the 4.9 million fed in 1962-63.

Imports of wheat millfeeds in the first 5 months of the current feeding year made up about 5 percent of the total supply (production plus imports), compared with a little less than 2 percent last year. Nearly all of the wheat millfeeds imported this year have come from Canada and have been shipped into the northeastern States. Increased production of wheat millfeeds in Canada has been largely due to increased millings of flour for export to Russia. Total feed supplies in Canada also are larger this year than they have been in the last 2 years because of increased supplies of oats and barley. The production of wheat millfeeds in Canada is expected to decline this spring and summer after the milling of wheat is completed to meet the current sales of flour to Russia.

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND FOREIGN TRADE

World Feed Grain Production Above Level of Year Earlier

World production of corn, oats, and barley in 1963 totaled 375 million tons, 5 percent more than in 1962. Feed grain production increased about 8 percent in both North America and Western Europe, while production in other continents and Eastern Europe was near the 1962 level. The 1963 world corn crop totaled 8,140 million bushels, 9 percent above a year earlier. The world barley crop, estimated at 3,990 million bushels, was 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Most of this increase occurred in North America, Western Europe, South America and Africa. Oat production, estimated at 3,200 million bushels in 1963, was down about 7 percent from 1962, continuing the downward trend of recent years. South America and Eastern Europe had slightly larger oat crops, while production in most other areas of the world was lower.

The 1963 North American corn crop of 4,435 million bushels, accounting for 54 percent of the world total, was 12 percent more than the year before. Corn production in Western Europe totaled 380 million bushels, or 95 million more than in 1962 and 113 million above the 1955-59 average. The big Western European crop resulted from increases in both acreage and yield.

The 1963 barley crop in Western Europe, the world's leading barley-producing area, reached a new record of 1,245 million bushels, 7 percent above the previous record in 1962 and more than 55 percent above the 1955-59 average. Although yields per acre were down about 3 percent from 1962, barley acreage was 10 percent larger. In some Western European countries, portions of the winter wheat acreage, severly damaged by the unusual cold winter, were plowed up and reseeded to spring barley. Barley production in most of the Common Market countries has risen sharply in recent years. The 1963 crop was estimated at 543 million bushels, 9 percent above a year earlier and 55 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Western European oat production continues to trend downward along with reduced output in many other world areas. The 1963 oat crop in Western Europe of 840 million bushels was down slightly from 1962 and 10 percent below the 5-year average. Oat crops were smaller because acreage declined, more than offsetting the upward trend in yields per acre. Oat production in the Common Market countries was down slightly from 1962 and 9 percent less than the 1955-59 average.

Japan's 1963 Barley Crop Down More than Half; Feed Grain Imports from U. S. Up Sharply

Japan's production of barley, trending downward in recent years, delined sharply in 1963. The 1963 barley crop, estimated at 33.8 million bushels, was 54 percent smaller than in 1962 and only a little more than a third of the 1955-59 average. Although acreage declined 7 percent, the small crop was due almost entirely to a sharp drop in yield per acre, resulting from heavy summer rains. Oat production of 11.2 million bushels was up 8 percent from 1962, but was 8 percent below the 5-year average. In the 1962-63 marketing year, the United States exported 1.7 million tons of corn and sorghum grain to Japan, compared with 1.5 million in 1961-62. Japan is currently importing more feed grains because of the poor 1963 barley crop and to meet requirements of the expanding feed mixing industry. U. S. feed grain exports to Japan continued at a record pace during the early part of 1963-64. During October-January, Japan imported 25.7 million bushels of corn, 15.0 million of sorghum grain, and 5.8 million bushels of barley from the United States. The total of 1,279,000 tons is a sharp increase from the 396,000 in the same period of 1962-63.

Canadian Oats and Barley Stocks Much Higher than Last Year

Canadian oat stocks on January 1, estimated at 436 million bushels, were 24 million above 1963 and 93 million above the 1958-62 average. Both domestic consumption and exports of oats during August-December were above a year earlier. Total disappearance of 168 million bushels was up 4 percent from 1962 and 23 percent above the 5-year average for that period.

Canada's barley stocks on January 1 were estimated at 245 million bushels, 72 million more than the year before but only 4 million above the 1958-62 average. Domestic utilization of barley during August-December totaled 51 million bushels, an increase of 13 percent from 1962-63, but 16 percent below the 5-year average. Exports during the first 5 months of the season totaled 15 million bushels, up substantially from the 6 million in 1962, but about 5 million below the 5-year average for that period. The Canadian Government's forecast of barley exports for 1963-64 was 26 million bushels, much higher than the 15 million exported during 1962-63, but 35 million below the 5-year average.

On March 18, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics released the March 1 seeding intentions of Canadian farmers for various crops. Farmers plan to seed 10.1 million acres of oats for grain and forage purposes, 5 percent less than the 1963 seedings, but 8 percent above the recent 5-year average. They plan to seed 5.8 million acres of barley, a 6 percent decrease from the 1963 planted acreage and 17 percent below the 1958-62 average.

Larger Argentine Corn Supply In Prospect

The first forecast of the 1964 Argentine corn crop now being harvested is 235 million bushels, or 55 million bushels more than the 1963 output.

Table 13.- Argentine corn: Supply and disposition, year beginning April 1, average 1957-61, annual 1957-64

Year beginning April 1	Carryover April 1 1/	Production	Total supply	Exports	Total domestic disappearance	Carryover at end of year
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1957-61	17	181	198	74	108	16
1957	14	106	120	31	74	15
1958	15	220	235	81	129	25
1959	25	215	240	107	113	20
1960	20	175	195	79	106	10
1961	10	190	200	72	118	10
1962	10	210	220	113	102	5
1963 2/	5	180	185	3/ 92	88	5
1964 4/	5	235	240			

1/ Unofficial estimates.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Partly estimated.
4/ Based on March indications.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

However, final outcome still depends on favorable weather for harvesting. Last year's crop was sharply reduced by heavy rainfall during the harvesting season. If current prospects materialize, the 1964 Argentine corn crop will be 30 percent above the poor crop of 1963 and largest of recent years. Argentine corn exports for the April-March 1963-64 marketing year are estimated at 92 million bushels, 19 percent below the level a year earlier. With the larger 1964-65 corn supply, now estimated at 240 million bushels, and assuming little change in domestic requirements, Argentine corn exportable surplus will exceed 100 million bushels for the 1964-65 season.

Feed Grain Exports in October-February One-Third Above a Year Earlier

Exports of feed grains from the United States during October-February were about a third larger than in the corresponding period a year earlier. However, exports a year earlier (1962-63) were curtailed because of a 35-day East and Gulf Coast dock strike and earlier and more extensive severe freezing temperatures affecting lake and river movements. Feed grain exports amounted to about 9.0 million tons in October-February 1963-64, 2.3 million more than the year before. This includes preliminary estimates for February, based on weekly inspection reports. Feed grain exports for the entire 1963-64 marketing year are expected to set a record high of around 18.0 million tons. This would be 4 percent more than the previous record of 17.3 million established in 1961-62. Increased corn exports are expected to more than offset the anticipated smaller exports of oats and barley.

During October-February, corn exports (including grain equivalent of products) totaled about 235 million bushels, 80 million more than a year earlier. This heavy movement of corn accounted for 73 percent of all feed grains exported compared with 64 percent a year earlier. Corn exports during March-September are expected to decline from October-February record rate and probably will total around 475 million bushels for the entire marketing year. Sorghum grain exports in October-February totaled about 53 million bushels, slightly more than a year earlier. Total exports of sorghum grain for 1963-64 are expected to be near the record of 113 million bushels exported in 1962-63.

Exports of oats have dropped sharply from the level of a year earlier. During July-February, oat exports totaled only about 5 million bushels--15 million less than in those 8 months of 1962-63. Oats exports have been negligible since January and the total for 1963-64 may be only about 6 or 7 million bushels, the smallest in 10 years. Barley exports during July-February totaled about 42 million bushels, about 6 million less than a year earlier. Exports for the entire marketing year are expected to be about 10 million bushels below the 67 million exported in 1962-63.

Table 14.- Foreign trade in feed grains and byproduct feeds, United States, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Month	Exports											
	Corn 1/		Sorghum grain		Barley 1/		Total 4 feed grains 1/		Soybean meal		Total other oilmeals 2/	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
October	26.4	35.0	11.0	8.2	9.9	4.8	1,329	1,333	101.6	92.5	26.3	17.1
November	43.7	59.9	7.5	11.6	6.6	7.7	1,633	2,189	159.6	154.3	30.8	17.3
December	37.0	55.8	10.6	12.6	6.6	5.8	1,504	2,056	114.5	142.5	13.0	5.2
January	12.4	49.5	4.3	10.9	4.3	5.5	593	1,821	39.1	78.3	.2	.5
February	34.9		18.4		4.7		1,617		163.5		18.9	
March	37.5		8.2		3.2		1,372		195.6		6.2	
April	43.4		13.9		2.3		1,667		126.2		7.9	
May	41.7		9.8		8.0		1,657		132.3		4.9	
June	45.0		7.6		5.3		1,617		142.3		2.5	
July	37.1		8.9		1.7		1,354		120.5		1.0	
August	27.9		6.0		4.2		1,070		91.3		10.6	
September	29.2		6.5		5.5		1,142		89.2		14.8	
Total	416.2		112.7		62.3		16,555		1,475.7		137.1	

Month	Imports											
	Fish meal and solubles 3/		Cottonseed meal		Wheat millfeeds		Molasses		Barley 1/		Oats 1/	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
October	12.9	31.6	3.0	3.0	6.0	18.7	17.2	8.6	590	2,219	337	323
November	10.4	17.5	4.6	3.1	7.0	18.7	18.9	12.8	654	1,593	438	339
December	19.2	31.3	1.8	3.1	7.4	29.9	31.4	22.3	619	1,534	566	402
January	18.5	31.1	3.4	5.2	6.9	28.9	15.0	16.4	403	610	459	279
February	39.8	35.6	3.4	5.1	6.9	20.7	26.0	15.6	214	323	324	308
March	44.6		.1		10.4		23.2		229		299	
April	25.6		5.0		5.0		29.1		231		284	
May	30.6		6.6		5.5		25.0		562		827	
June	18.1		5.0		6.6		33.5		618		455	
July	41.0		5.2		6.7		26.4		658		627	
August	42.9		1.7		6.4		21.6		669		282	
September	34.8		2.3		5.3		26.5		458		289	
Total	338.4		42.1		80.1		293.8		5,905		5,187	

1/ Includes grain equivalent of products. Total feed grain exports include oats not shown separately.
2/ Cottonseed meal and linseed meal.
3/ Solubles are dry weight equivalent.

Imports of Most Feeds Higher in 1963-64

Imports of most feed grains and byproduct feeds have been higher than levels of last year. Barley imports, principally for malting, during July-February totaled 8.8 million bushels, more than doubling the 3.8 million for that period the year before. Oat imports in the first 8 months of the marketing year totaled 2.8 million bushels, an increase of 14 percent over the corresponding period of 1962-63. Corn imports are comparatively small, totaling around 1 million bushels annually.

Since 1959-60, imports of fish meal have increased sharply, reaching a record high of 338,400 tons in 1962-63. During October-February this year, 147,000 tons were imported--much larger than the 101,000 tons in that period of 1962-63. Assuming a normal domestic fish catch this summer, meal imports probably will decline from the current high levels.

In view of increased supplies from domestic sources and a somewhat weakened demand, imports of molasses have declined from the high level in 1962-63. During October-February, 75.7 million gallons were imported, 30 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1962-63. In calendar 1963, Mexico and the Dominican Republic were the largest foreign suppliers to the United States, shipping about 50 percent of the total imports. Cottonseed meal imports during October-February totaled 19,500 tons compared with 16,200 in the corresponding period of 1962-63. Practically all this was imported from Mexico.

The Feed Situation is published in February, April, June, August, and November.

The next issue is scheduled for release on June 8, 1964.

Table 15.- Feed grains and hay: Acreage planted by regions, annual 1958-64

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
				Corn			
1958	2,163	21,107	32,204	7,330	9,230	1,317	73,351
1959	2,165	23,917	38,553	7,623	9,166	1,318	82,742
1960	2,138	24,371	38,272	7,294	8,439	1,197	81,711
1961	1,987	19,881	30,863	6,324	6,700	1,016	66,771
1962	2,047	20,354	30,280	5,848	6,325	996	65,850
1963 1/	2,157	21,673	32,947	6,279	6,053	944	70,053
1964 2/	2,205	22,056	31,583	6,300	5,800	923	68,867
				Oats			
1958	1,621	8,546	17,702	2,074	5,601	2,155	37,699
1959	1,614	7,961	16,690	2,002	4,863	1,978	35,108
1960	1,484	6,828	15,776	1,589	3,943	1,918	31,538
1961	1,458	7,320	15,986	1,638	4,273	1,839	32,514
1962	1,428	6,879	14,099	1,423	4,248	1,797	29,874
1963 1/	1,369	6,335	13,845	1,472	4,147	1,701	28,869
1964 2/	1,356	5,802	13,632	1,433	3,707	1,694	27,624
				Barley			
1958	331	451	6,941	374	1,378	6,675	16,150
1959	288	392	7,457	373	1,462	6,845	16,817
1960	241	290	6,597	370	1,521	6,595	15,614
1961	253	296	6,565	401	1,664	6,594	15,773
1962	258	279	5,757	384	1,424	6,534	14,636
1963 1/	243	200	5,437	376	1,352	6,232	13,840
1964 2/	216	147	4,925	409	1,180	6,033	12,910
				Sorghums, all purposes			
1958	---	81	8,348	238	10,351	1,657	20,675
1959	---	46	7,859	237	9,872	1,488	19,502
1960	---	50	8,511	220	9,286	1,521	19,588
1961	---	28	5,871	176	7,033	1,184	14,292
1962	---	23	6,386	161	7,223	1,249	15,042
1963 1/	---	22	7,777	160	8,282	1,530	17,771
1964 2/	---	26	7,796	157	8,168	1,549	17,696
				Four feed grains			
1958	4,115	30,185	65,195	10,016	26,560	11,804	147,875
1959	4,067	32,316	70,559	10,235	25,363	11,629	154,169
1960	3,863	31,539	69,156	9,473	23,189	11,231	148,451
1961	3,698	27,525	59,285	8,539	19,670	10,633	129,350
1962	3,733	27,535	56,522	7,816	19,220	10,576	125,402
1963 1/	3,769	28,230	60,006	8,287	19,834	10,407	130,533
1964 2/	3,777	28,031	57,936	8,299	18,855	10,199	127,097
				All hay 3/			
1958	7,333	11,725	26,984	4,587	8,830	11,088	70,547
1959	7,181	11,321	24,982	3,991	7,915	10,884	66,274
1960	7,076	11,168	25,589	3,927	8,376	11,110	67,246
1961	6,952	10,966	25,857	3,980	8,411	10,993	67,159
1962	6,887	10,947	26,184	3,829	8,275	11,524	67,646
1963 1/	6,963	11,033	24,796	3,785	8,743	11,408	66,728
1964 2/	6,872	10,958	25,064	3,843	8,816	11,525	67,078

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prospective acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. 3/ Harvested acreage of all hay.

Table 16.- Feed grains: Planted acreage, yield and production, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1958-64

Year	Corn 1/			Oats			Barley		
	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1957-61	75.6	2/47.1	3,552	35.7	2/33.1	1,182	16.1	2/26.9	434
1958	73.4	45.8	3,356	37.7	37.2	1,401	16.2	29.6	477
1959	82.7	46.2	3,825	35.1	30.0	1,052	16.8	25.1	422
1960	81.7	47.8	3,908	31.5	36.6	1,155	15.6	27.6	431
1961	66.8	54.3	3,626	32.5	31.1	1,011	15.8	25.1	396
1962	65.8	55.2	3,637	29.9	34.2	1,020	14.6	29.8	436
1963 3/	70.1	58.3	4,082	28.9	34.0	981	13.8	28.9	400
1964 4/	68.9	58.9	4,055	27.6	35.0	967	12.9	29.0	374

Year	Sorghums 1/				Total four feed grains			
	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per planted acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested for grain			Planted	Harvested		
	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Tons	Mil. tons
Average 1957-61	20.2	15.6	2/36.7	561	147.6	124.4	2/.98	144.5
1958	20.7	16.5	35.2	581	147.9	126.1	.97	144.1
1959	19.5	15.4	36.0	555	154.2	130.2	.97	149.6
1960	19.6	15.6	39.8	620	148.5	127.8	1.05	155.6
1961	14.3	11.0	43.8	480	129.4	106.3	1.09	140.6
1962	15.0	11.5	44.2	510	125.4	103.2	1.14	142.9
1963 3/	17.8	13.5	43.3	583	130.5	107.4	1.19	155.9
1964 4/	17.7	5/13.5	45.0	607	127.1	---	1.22	155.0

1/ Acreage planted for all purposes; production for grain only. 2/ Simple average. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated 1964 acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. Production computed on the basis of the prospective plantings, assuming average yield per acre adjusted for trend. 5/ Unofficial estimate, based on prospective plantings.

Table 17.- Corn: Quantity processed and shipments of specified products by the wet-process industry, United States, 1957-63

Calendar year	Wet-process grindings	Shipments of products					
		Corn starch	Corn sugar	Corn sirup unmixed 1/	Corn oil, crude and refined	Feed	
						Gluten feed and meal	Corn oil meal
	1,000 bu.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1957	139,391	2,043,784	744,844	1,665,286	270,703	977	30
1958	144,078	2,063,134	834,428	1,798,795	265,675	1,002	29
1959	153,011	2,190,495	867,251	1,900,947	282,791	1,053	25
1960	153,471	2,127,757	870,051	1,989,774	280,531	1,094	26
1961	157,125	2,176,788	870,266	2,114,253	310,131	1,104	23
1962	171,404	2,341,384	927,226	2,358,757	303,174	1,219	27
1963 2/	184,933	2,355,475	1,051,372	2,526,517	320,443	1,267	31

1/ Includes corn sirup, unmixed, sold to mixers outside of the wet-process industry and the quantity used by the wet-process industry in its mixed sirups. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Price Waterhouse and Co. and Dun and Bradstreet, New York.

Table 18.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, January-March 1964, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1963	1963-64				1963	1963-64			
	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	909.4	939.5	933.1	862.4	827.4	85.5	178.3	172.2	163.4	173.0
Cottonseed cake and meal	292.1	351.0	304.8	326.5	292.8	122.6	192.2	187.9	207.5	241.4
Linseed cake and meal	28.1	32.6	28.8	31.1	31.3	7.0	10.0	8.4	7.1	9.5
Peanut cake and meal	7.6	5.1	5.3	10.0	9.2	4.4	2.0	1.3	2.6	3.9
Copra cake and meal	6.7	10.9	8.4	8.4	8.5	0.5	3/	3/	1.0	3/
Total	1,243.9	1,339.1	1,280.4	1,238.4	1,169.2	220.0	382.5	369.8	381.6	427.8
Corn gluten feed and meal	91.5	104.5	112.7	113.0	103.9	---	---	---	---	---
Brewers' dried grains	17.2	16.9	19.0	19.2	19.9	2.2	6.2	5.0	3.4	4.9
Distillers' dried grains	31.9	30.1	33.9	36.8	31.8	2.8	3.9	3.7	4.5	5.3
Wheat millfeeds	382.0	412.0	393.0	433.0	390.0	---	---	---	---	---
Rice millfeeds	32.9	26.1	31.5	43.9	39.2	---	---	---	---	---
Alfalfa meal	30.1	40.3	35.7	26.1	22.8	230.1	559.7	440.2	340.3	261.6
Fish meal and solubles	4.5	13.5	9.3	3.4	3.6	---	---	---	---	---
Fats and oils used in feeds	20.2	16.8	18.1	19.2	16.9	---	---	---	---	---

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1963	1963-64				1963	1963-64			
	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	39.1	92.5	154.3	142.5	78.3
Cottonseed cake and meal	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	5.2	.2	14.8	3.8	5.2	0.5
Linseed cake and meal	.1	.1	4/	4/	.1	0	2.3	13.5	4/	0
Copra cake and meal	.3	0	0	0	5/	---	---	---	---	---
Total	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	5.3	39.3	109.6	171.6	147.7	78.8
Wheat millfeeds	6.9	18.7	18.7	29.9	28.9	2.9	1.5	.8	1.3	1.0
Fish meal	18.5	31.6	17.5	31.3	31.1	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed poultry feed	---	---	---	---	---	4.4	11.4	11.3	11.9	13.3
Mixed dairy feed	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.4	.7	.4	.5
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	56	121	27	81	80	12,361	34,955	59,854	55,824	49,469
Oats, including oatmeal	459	323	339	402	279	1,471	644	186	194	43
Barley, including malt	403	2,219	1,593	1,534	610	4,349	4,775	7,673	5,752	5,470
Sorghum grain	---	---	---	---	---	4,258	8,196	11,628	12,553	10,860
Total (1,000 tons)	19	62	44	46	21	593	1,333	2,189	2,056	1,821

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1962-63		1963-64				
	Dec.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn 6/							
Wet-processing	12,908	13,939	15,299	16,822	16,655	14,436	15,896
Distilled spirits and alcohol	2,778	2,855	1,625	2,285	1,502	2,360	2,512
Barley							
Malt liquors	5,594	6,257	6,114	6,565	5,671	6,059	6,325
Distilled spirits and alcohol	524	602	408	513	475	503	590

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, Dun and Bradstreet, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ Not available. 4/ Less than 50 tons. 5/ Not reported separately beginning January 1964. 6/ Corn, wet-processing, February 1964, 15,902,745 bushels.

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